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10/798,819	03/11/2004	Eric D. Deily	MSI-1906US	7127
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LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201				STACE, BRENT S
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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lhptoms@leehayes.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/798,819	DEILY ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Brent S. Stace	2161

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 February 2007.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-40 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 11 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. This communication is responsive to the amendment filed February 28th, 2007. Claims 1-40 are pending. In the amendment filed February 28th, 2007, Claims 1, 7, 9, 11-14, 16, 28, 30, 31, and 36 are amended, and Claims 1, 16, 32, 33, and 36, independent Claims. The examiner acknowledges that no new matter was introduced and the amended and new claims are supported by the specification.
2. The examiner notes that the applicant's remarks allege that an interview was held with examiner Mofiz. However, no such interview was held with examiner Mofiz. Instead, records show that an interview was held with examiner Stace who is now directly examining this application. The examiner reminds applicant's to update any associated data pertaining to this application's current examiner.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed February 28th, 2007 with respect to Claims 1-40 have been fully considered but some are not persuasive while other are persuasive and moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection or are just moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
4. As to the applicant's arguments with respect to Claims 1, 16, and 36 for the prior art(s) allegedly not teaching or suggesting "wherein events which happen during servicing of the web request can be identified by the GUID which is logged with each of

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the events" the examiner respectfully submits that these arguments are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

5. As to the applicant's arguments with respect to Claim 31 for the prior art(s) allegedly not teaching or suggesting "tracing a web request which is for at least one of: a static file, a Common Gateway Interface (CGI); and active server page (ASP)" the examiner respectfully disagrees. Microsoft, p. 1 teaches ASP.NET. ASP.NET is a later version of ASP. Each ASP.NET and ASP is active server pages. Essentially, ASP.NET includes the .NET framework in addition to ASP.

6. Applicant's arguments, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 32 and 33 under 102(b) for allegedly not teaching or suggesting "a GUID" among other things, have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made.

7. The other claims argued merely because of a dependency on a previously argued claim(s) in the arguments presented to the examiner, filed February 28th, 2007, are moot in view of the examiner's interpretation of the claims and art and are still considered rejected based on their respective rejections from a prior Office action (parts of recited again below).

Response to Amendment

Double Patenting

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8. In light of the applicant's respective arguments, respective amendments, or the terminal disclaimer, all previous double patenting rejections to the claims have been withdrawn.

Claim Objections

9. Claims 3, 18, and 38 are objected to because of the following informalities:
 - a. Claim 3, 18, and 38 do not appear to be indented properly.
Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

10. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
11. Claims 15 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
12. Claim 15 and 40 are computer readable mediums of different statutory categories of invention other the claims they depend on. As such, it is unclear what statutory category of invention the applicant is intending to claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

13. In light of the applicant's respective arguments or respective amendments, the previous 35 USC § 102 rejections to the claims have been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

14. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

15. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

16. Claims 1-31 and 34-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft, Tracing Overview, 2002, pages 1-8 (Microsoft) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,157,927 (Schaefer et al.), further in view of "Log Explorer Walkthrough", 2002, pages 1-20 (LogExplorer).

For Claim 1, Microsoft teaches: "A method comprising:

- servicing a Web request from a Web application; [Microsoft, p. 1]

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- ...detecting the occurrence of an event in the servicing of the Web request; [Microsoft, p. 6 i.e., an event in the trace category] and
- logging an entry in a trace log, [Microsoft, p. 6] wherein the entry includes:
 - information descriptive of the occurrence of the event in the servicing of the Web request; [Microsoft, pgs. 6-8] and
 - the GUID corresponding to the Web request" [Microsoft, p. 6].

Microsoft discloses the above limitations but does not expressly teach:

- "...associating a Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) with the Web request, wherein events which happen during servicing of the Web request can be identified by the GUID which is logged with each of the events."

With respect to Claim 1, an analogous art, Schaefer, teaches:

- "...associating a Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) with the Web request" [Schaefer, col. 9, lines 8-9].
- With respect to Claim 1, an analogous art, LogExplorer, teaches:
- "...wherein events which happen during servicing of the Web request can be identified by the GUID which is logged with each of the events" [LogExplorer, p. 5, colored TransId's with LogExplorer, pgs. 6-7 with Microsoft, p. 6].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of Schaefer and LogExplorer and Microsoft before him/her to combine Schaefer and LogExplorer with Microsoft because the inventions are directed towards logging activities.

Schaefer's and LogExplorer's inventions would have been expected to successfully work well with Microsoft's invention because the inventions use logs containing similar data. Microsoft discloses a way of tracing application usage comprising tracing and logging activities of web applications. However, Microsoft does not expressly disclose the ability to identify events of a web request by an ID (or GUID). Schaefer discloses methods and apparatus for enabling a component in a first transaction processing environment to access a resource in another environment that is under the control of an XATMI compliant transaction manager comprising a GUID with a transaction. LogExplorer discloses a program that tracks requests to a database comprising the ability to browse, export, report, and filter log data.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of Schaefer and LogExplorer and Microsoft before him/her to take the GUID from Schaefer and the log details and appearance from LogExplorer and install them into the invention of Microsoft, thereby offering the obvious advantage of easily being able to identify all the events occurring within a transaction/request by seeing the same colors associated with the same transaction/request GUID. GUID's are advantageous to use because they can represent up to 3.4×10^{38} different numbers/requests (by being 128 bits (or 16 bytes) in length by nature). For applications having many requests/transactions, this can be useful so as not to run out of identifiers for requests/transactions.

Claim 2 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The method as defined in Claim 1, wherein the logging of the entry in the

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trace log further comprises determining which of the information that is descriptive of the occurrence of the event in the servicing of the Web request to put into the entry as a function of a predetermined level of verbosity" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8].

Claim 3 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The method as defined in Claim 1, wherein the entry is logged in the trace log during the servicing of the Web request only when the event is selected from the group consisting of:

- the event occurs within the context of a predetermined Universal Resource Locator (URL); []
- the event pertains of the functionality of authentication;
- the event pertains of the functionality of security;
- the event pertains of the functionality of compression;
- the event pertains of the functionality of a Common Gateway Interface (CGI);
- the event pertains of the functionality of one or more filters; and
- the event is a predetermined event" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8].

Claim 4 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The method as defined in Claim 1, wherein:

- the entry is logged in the trace log during the servicing of the Web request only when the event pertains to a predetermined filter; [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8 i.e. trace property or trace context is defined in the configuration file] and
- the information includes data going into the predetermined filter and data coming out of the predetermined filter" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8].

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Claim 5 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The method as defined in Claim 1, wherein:

- the servicing of the Web request from the Web application comprises executing the Web application that is running on or interfacing with a server that is servicing the Web request; [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8]
- the detecting of the occurrence of the event in the servicing of the Web request comprises detecting the occurrence of the event in the execution of the Web application that is running on or interfacing with the server; [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8] and
- the information descriptive of the occurrence of the event in the servicing of the Web request comprises the occurrence of the event in the execution of the Web application" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8].

Claim 6 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: " The method as defined in Claim 1, wherein at least one of the detecting and the logging are performed by one or more components of the operating system of a server" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8].

Claim 7 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The method as defined in Claim 6, wherein:

- the server services the Web request from the Web application; [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8]
- the operating system of the server includes one or more Application Program Interfaces (APIs); [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8]

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- the Web application is executed by, or interfaces with, the server; [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8]
- the Web application interfaces with at least one said API to log a Web application event as a Web application entry in the trace log; [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8]
- the Web application event occurs within the Web application itself; [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8] and
- the Web application entry includes:
 - information descriptive of the occurrence of the Web application event in the servicing of the Web request by the server when the Web application is running on, or interfacing with, the server; [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8] and
 - the GUID (i.e., Microsoft's session id associated with the web request with Schaefer's GUID) corresponding to the Web request" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8].

Claim 8 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The method as defined in Claim 1, wherein:

- a server having an operating system services the Web request from the Web application; [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8] and
- at least one of the detecting and the logging are performed by one or more server applications that are executed by the server" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8].

Claim 9's limitation(s) have already been met by Claim 7's limitation(s).

Therefore, Claim 9 is rejected for the same reason(s) as stated above with respect to Claim 7.

Claim 10 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The method as defined in Claim 1, wherein the logging of the entry in the trace log is in response to the detecting of the occurrence of the event in the servicing of the Web request" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8].

Claim 11 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The method as defined in Claim 1, further comprising generating a report containing at least a portion of the information in each said entry for which the GUID in the entry matches a supplied ID" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8 i.e., Microsoft teaches using a database to store trace log information and reporting is an essential feature of any database with LogExplorer, pgs. 17-18].

Claim 12 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The method as defined in Claim 11, wherein:

- each said entry is in a binary format; [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8, all database management system keeps data in binary format internally since they are on computers] and
- the generating of the report further comprises using a GUID corresponding to each said event to map the binary format of each said entry into an event description that is in a format that is human readable" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8 with LogExplorer, pgs. 17-18 and Schaefer, col. 9, lines 8-9].

Claim 13 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The method as defined in Claim 1, wherein the GUID is the

first portion of the entry" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8 i.e. the ID is part of the trace record information, first mentioned].

Claim 14 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The method as defined in Claim 1, wherein the GUID is unique to the Web request with respect to other said Web requests, and wherein the GUID is 128 bit" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8 with Schaefer, col. 20, lines 40-42].

Claim 15 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "A computer readable medium including machine readable instructions for implementing the method as defined in Claim 1" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8].

Claim 16 encompasses substantially the same scope of the invention as that of Claim 1, in addition to a computer-readable medium and some instructions for performing the method steps of Claim 1. Therefore, Claim 16 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above with respect to Claim 1. Additionally, Claims 16 has another limitation not found in Claim 1 but is also taught by the references: "...with a server from a Web application that is executing on the server, wherein during the servicing multiple logger streams are simultaneously active to log the events as the Web request is being serviced by the server" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8, specifically, pgs. 5-6 with LogExplorer, p. 3].

LogExplorer's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with Microsoft's invention because the inventions use logs containing similar data logging activities. Microsoft discloses a way of tracing application usage comprising tracing and logging activities of web applications. However, Microsoft does not explicitly disclose multiple logger streams. LogExplorer discloses a program that tracks requests to a

database comprising the ability to browse, export, report, and filter multiple log's log data.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of LogExplorer and Microsoft before him/her to take the multiple logs from LogExplorer and install it into the invention of Microsoft, thereby offering the obvious advantage of presenting a single virtual log file including transactions from all the log filesstreams included.

The reasoning to modify/combine the references above supplements the reasoning given in Claim 1.

Claim 17 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The computer-readable medium as defined in Claim 16, wherein the step of logging further comprises determining which of the descriptive information to put into the entry as a function of a predetermined level of verbosity" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8].

Claims 18 and 19's limitation(s) have already been met by Claims 3 and 4's limitation(s), respectfully. Therefore, Claims 18 and 19 are rejected for the same reason(s) as stated above with respect to Claims 3 and 4, respectfully.

Claim 20 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The computer-readable medium as defined in Claim 16, wherein the steps further comprise at least one of:

- activating the logging when the logging is deactivated; [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8] and
- deactivating the logging when the logging is activated" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8].

Claim 21 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The computer-readable medium as defined in Claim 20, wherein the activating and the deactivating are performed remotely from the server" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8 with LogExplorer, p. 3].

Claim 22 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The computer-readable medium as defined in Claim 20 wherein the trace log is in remote location from the server" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8 with LogExplorer, p. 3].

Claims 23-30's limitation(s) have already been met by Claims 6-13's limitation(s), respectfully. Therefore, Claims 23-30 are rejected for the same reason(s) as stated above with respect to Claims 6-13, respectfully.

Claim 31 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The computer-readable medium as defined in Claim 16, wherein the Web request GUID is unique to the Web request with respect to other said Web requests, [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8 with Schaefer, col. 9, lines 8-9] and wherein the Web request is for at least one of: a static file; a Common Gateway Interface (CGI); an active server page (ASP)" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8].

Claim 34 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer) as follows: "The network environment as defined in Claim 33, further comprising multiple simultaneously active logger streams that are concurrently running on the server and that are each trace-enabled" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8, specifically, pgs. 5-6 with LogExplorer, p. 3].

LogExplorer's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer)'s invention because the inventions use logs containing similar data logging activities. Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer) discloses a way of tracing application usage comprising tracing and logging activities of web applications. However, Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer) does not explicitly disclose multiple logger streams. LogExplorer discloses a program that tracks requests to a database comprising the ability to browse, export, report, and filter multiple log's log data.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of LogExplorer and Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer) before him/her to take the multiple logs from LogExplorer and install it into the invention of Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer), thereby offering the obvious advantage of presenting a single virtual log file including transactions from all the log filesstreams included.

Claim 35 can be mapped to Microsoft (as modified by Schaefer and LogExplorer) as follows: "The network environment as defined in Claim 34, wherein the server returns each said trace from the multiple logger streams to a corresponding said trace-enabled Web application for which the Web request there from was serviced by the server" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8].

Claims 36-40 encompass substantially the same scope of the invention as that of Claims 1-4 and 15, respectfully, in addition to a server module and some logic for performing the method steps of Claims 1-4 and 15, respectfully. Therefore, Claims 36-

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40 are rejected for the same reasons as stated above with respect to Claims 1-4 and 15, respectfully.

17. Claims 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft, Tracing Overview, 2002, pages 1-8 (Microsoft) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,157,927 (Schaefer et al.).

For Claim 32, Microsoft teaches: "A facility for tracing a Web request on a network, the facility comprising:

- identifying means for identifying when a predetermined event occurs in a predetermined Web request when the predetermined Web request is being serviced; [Microsoft, p. 6 i.e., an event in the trace category] and
- a logging means, in communication with the identifying means, for logging the event, [Microsoft, p. 6] wherein the log of the event includes:
- ...information descriptive of the occurrence of the predetermined event when the predetermined Web request is being serviced" [Microsoft, pgs. 6-8].

Microsoft discloses the above limitations but does not expressly teach:

- "...a GUID corresponding to the predetermined Web request."

With respect to Claim 32, an analogous art, Schaefer, teaches:

- "...a GUID corresponding to the predetermined Web request" [Schaefer, col. 9, lines 8-9 with Microsoft, p. 6].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of Schaefer and Microsoft before him/her to combine Schaefer with Microsoft because both inventions are directed towards logging activities.

Schaefer's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with Microsoft's invention because both inventions use logs containing similar data. Microsoft discloses a way of tracing application usage comprising tracing and logging activities of web applications. However, Microsoft does not expressly disclose the ability to identify events of a web request by an ID (or GUID). Schaefer discloses methods and apparatus for enabling a component in a first transaction processing environment to access a resource in another environment that is under the control of an XATMI compliant transaction manager comprising a GUID with a transaction.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of Schaefer and Microsoft before him/her to take the GUID from Schaefer and install it into the invention of Microsoft, thereby offering the obvious advantage of representing up to 3.4×10^{38} different numbers/requests (by being 128 bits (or 16 bytes) in length by nature). For applications having many requests/transactions, this can be useful so as not to run out of identifiers for requests/transactions.

For Claim 33, Microsoft teaches: "A network environment comprising a server servicing Web requests from a Web application [Microsoft, p. 1] while performing Web request-based tracing to produce traces [Microsoft, p. 6] ... and to flow each GUID from the server across to the application" [Microsoft, pgs. 1-8].

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Microsoft discloses the above limitations but does not expressly teach: "...that include a GUID for each Web request."

With respect to Claim 33, an analogous art, Schaefer, teaches: "...that include a GUID for each Web request" [Schaefer, col. 9, lines 8-9 with Microsoft, p. 6].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of Schaefer and Microsoft before him/her to combine Schaefer with Microsoft because both inventions are directed towards logging activities.

Schaefer's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with Microsoft's invention because both inventions use logs containing similar data.

Microsoft discloses a way of tracing application usage comprising tracing and logging activities of web applications. However, Microsoft does not expressly disclose the ability to identify events of a web request by an ID (or GUID). Schaefer discloses methods and apparatus for enabling a component in a first transaction processing environment to access a resource in another environment that is under the control of an XATMI compliant transaction manager comprising a GUID with a transaction.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of Schaefer and Microsoft before him/her to take the GUID from Schaefer and install it into the invention of Microsoft, thereby offering the obvious advantage of representing up to 3.4×10^{38} different numbers/requests (by being 128 bits (or 16 bytes) in length by nature). For applications having many requests/transactions, this can be useful so as not to run out of identifiers for requests/transactions.

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Conclusion

18. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brent S. Stace whose telephone number is 571-272-8372 and fax number is 571-273-8372. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9am-5:30pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Apu M. Mofiz can be reached on 571-272-4080. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Brent Stace *B.S.*,


APU MOFIZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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